(LVIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2959.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1803.

BERLIN, July 26.

INTERESTING.

BUONAPARTE's emissaries labour night and day to bring about an armed neutrality against England; they offer to make electors, kings; and kings, emperors.

Since last March, Buonaparte has offered Malta to the emperor of Russia, and Hanover for his brother-in-law, the duke of Mecklenburg, whom he would create an elector; and the elector of Bavaria, another brother-in-law, he intended to nominate a king. When Russia refused these great offers, Hanover was proposed to Prussia, with the Imperial city of Bremen, and the Imperial crown; Hamburg and Lubeck have been offered to Denmark, in return for the island of Bornholm, ceded to Sweden in exchange for Swedish Pomerania, given to the prince bishop of Lubeck. Such are, at least, the reports of Buonaparte's intent to revolutionise the north of Europe, in the manner he has already done the south; that, as Talleyrand *has said*, not a prince should survive upon the continent, whose existence was not more or less connected with the existence of the Corsican.

These are not the absurd speculations of an individual, but the common topic of conversation in the ministerial circles here.

When the news of the blockade of the Elbe arrived here, I heard one of our ministers say at the Casino, that this blockade should procure the prince of Orange Hanover—and that by it, the elector of Hanover would pay the debts due by the king of England to the stadtholder of Holland. The shutting up the Elbe caused here a very great surprise, so much the more so, as it was a measure our wise and loyal minister, Haugwitz, had not foreseen; and the arrival of several deputations of merchants from Magdeburg, and from other places along the Elbe, with complaints of sufferings, and predictions of ruin, have forced his master to change his opinion of his infallible minister's infallibility. Count de S——, his rival, has taken care to publish an anonymous account of the Prussian trade by the Elbe, and the probable loss by a twelve months blockade, which he estimates to be greater than four years profits of all the Prussian trade together.

It is said, the emperor of Russia has, in a letter to our king, strongly disapproved the pretensions and conduct of the Corsican, in Switzerland, Holland and Hanover; and asserted, "that the time was come, when legitimate sovereigns could no longer, with activity and safety, remain upon their thrones, undermined or undermining by a revolutionary usurpation; that a plan was to be settled how to unite all princes, to fix and point out to the Corsican the pillars of Hercules." What answer our too good king has given, is yet unknown; but all loyal men know beforehand, and with regret, that as long as some of our ministers remain in place, France will continue to govern Europe in the manner they govern Prussia; and Spendau, as well as the temple, will continue to silence all complaints, or to bury all complainants.

Every day for this last fortnight, couriers have arrived from Russia, Austria and France, and others have been dispatched to these countries; and the Russian, Austrian, and French ministers have frequent conferences with our ministers. Yesterday the English and Spanish ministers were invited to join in a conference with the other three ministers, at count de Haugwitz's, where they continued for four hours, and in the afternoon sent dispatches to their respective courts.

It is reported, the city of Hamburg has offered twenty millions of livres to France, to evacuate the banks of the Elbe; and that Bremen has offered six millions for not troubling the navigation of the Weser.

LONDON, August 4.

Yesterday afternoon we received Paris Journals to the 1st of August. The journey of the first consul is now a tale that has been told. He was at Brussels on the 28th, and was to leave it on the 31st. He returns by Rheims.

In giving our account of one of the debates in the house of commons on the *levy en masse* bill, the Moniteur remarks on an expression imputed to Mr. Windham, that if France prevailed in this contest, England would experience the fate of Carthage; as follows:—"No, Mr. Windham, no; we will chastise about one hundred oligarchical families, whose influence and counsels ever sway the government itself, and which are responsible for all the blood which has been shed in Europe for some years past. We will give the English to enjoy *all the blessings of equality and establish a permanent alliance, which shall secure the repose of Europe, the civilization of the two worlds, and the improvement of the human species!!*"

CORK, August 8.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY THE

Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

HARDWICKE.

In pursuance of an act passed on the twenty-ninth day of July last, for the suppression of the rebellion now existing in Ireland:

His excellency the lord lieutenant has issued his orders to the officers commanding his majesty's forces, to take the most vigorous and effectual measures for suppressing the said rebellion which shall appear to be necessary for the public safety, and for safety and protection of the persons and properties of his majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, and to punish all persons acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting in the said rebellion, or maliciously attacking or injuring the persons or properties of his majesty's loyal subjects in furtherance of the same, by *martial law*, either by death or otherwise, as to them shall seem expedient, for the punishment and suppression of all rebels in the several districts, and to arrest and detain into custody all persons engaged in such rebellion, or suspected thereof, and to cause all persons so arrested and detained in custody to be brought to trial in a summary manner by *courts martial*, to be assembled and constituted as in his excellency's said orders, particularly expressed for all offences committed in furtherance of the said rebellion, whether such persons shall have been taken in open arms against his majesty, or shall have been otherwise concerned in the said rebellion, or in aiding or in any manner assisting the same, and to execute the sentence of all such *courts martial*, whether of death or otherwise, and to do all other acts necessary for such several purposes.

And we, the lord lieutenant and council of Ireland, do hereby, in pursuance of the said act, strictly enjoin and command all his majesty's subjects in every part of Ireland to aid and assist, to the utmost of their power, the due execution of the orders so issued by his excellency, the lord lieutenant, in pursuance of the said act.

Given in the council chamber, in Dublin, the first day of August, 1803.

August 9.

On the motion of Mr. Corry, on Tuesday, the house went into a committee on the Irish navigation acts. Resolutions were agreed to for permitting the importation of naval stores in neutral bottoms, and several other articles usually so imported into Ireland; also for prohibiting the exportation of copper.

The vigorous mind of Mr. Pitt will not allow him to stand idle, when his country demands his assistance; he is now employed in raising at the Cinque ports, a brigade of three regiments of 600 men each, which he will command in person.

PRIVATE LETTER.

PARIS, July 26.

It was yesterday whispered, in the circle of Cambaceres, that, at the formal demand of the French ambassador, the Spanish court had laid an embargo on all British ships, and a sequestration on all British property, and that general Lasnes had received orders to leave Lisbon in 48 hours; should the regent of Portugal not consent to take French garrisons in his principal sea ports. I could not trace the source of this rumour to any person of consequence. It may have originated from the frequency of couriers between Spain, Portugal and France, and the probability that such transactions have taken place.

Suddenly on Sunday night the patroles of the Fauxbourgs St. Antoin and St. Marceaux, were doubled, and many persons notorious in our revolutionary annals, were arrested—Santerre, Panis, Tallien and Serjeant, are said to be in the prison La Force; the prefect of police is reported to have discovered jacobin plots. Not to excite any suspicion or alarm, Cambaceres had yesterday his usual circle, but he has sent a courier to Brussels to hasten Buonaparte's return. General Junot and the police are unusually vigilant and severe in their measures of safety.

NEW-YORK, September 20.

The ship Brothers, Hall, in 36 days from Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday. She left Liverpool on the 14th of August, but brings no later London papers than were received by the Frances-Henrietta.

It appears that the blockade of the Elbe is eluded to a considerable degree in the following manner: Vessels pass to and from Hamburg and Tonningen. Those arriving at the latter place unload and send their cargoes in small craft through shallow channels.

A number of young English ladies, who had been at boarding school at Rouen, were prevented embarking from Calais on their return; the first consul declaring that they might be detained till the English government sent back Master and Miss Lapagerie, nephew and niece to Madame Buonaparte, who are prisoners in England.

Sixteen transports had arrived at the Motherbank from Alexandria, via Malta and Gibraltar, with the 8th, 23d, 25th and 48th regiments and the 26th of dragoons.

Schimmelpenninck, it was said, was to be placed at the head of the Batavian government.

Accounts from Copenhagen stated that the Danish court had directed its minister at London to protest against any Danish vessel being brought into English ports.

Signals were established along the coast of England, between the forces on shore and the ships of war, by which means immediate notice could be given of an enemy's approach. Chains of signal posts were erected to establish communication, and the steeples of churches were converted into signal towers.

M. Matthieusen, one of the principal merchants of Hamburg, has been dispatched to London, being commissioned by the government to make representations to the British court respecting the blockade of the Elbe.

Persons are daily apprehended on suspicion of being spies for the French; some of whom, it is said, have been detected taking the soundings of the channel along the coast: others on suspicion of being concerned in the Irish insurrection. Every day (says a London paper) some latent branch of the conspiracy is discovered through the confessions of prisoners implicated in that desperate undertaking, and every day shews the extent and alarming nature of the combination.

The Correspondent (the Hamburg official paper) of July 1st, says, that the amount paid by the Hanoverians to suppport the French troops quartered among them, is at the rate of 210,000 rix dollars per month, and had been nearly in that proportion ever since the French took possession of Hanover.

CHARLESTON, September 9.

Captain Valk, who arrived here yesterday from Nassau, informs us, that before he left the port, two Spanish ships were brought in by a British armed ship; and that he was informed by one of the officers, that war was declared against Spain, but capt. V. had not seen the declaration.

ALEXANDRIA, September 23.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

September 23.

The committee having been assured that the prevailing epidemic has been rather on the decline for some few days past, and apprehending that some difficulty occasionally arises in discriminating correctly in the first state of fever, between cases of common bilious fever, and those of a real malignant nature, have deemed it expedient in time to come to report only the deaths that may occur, and to omit altogether the publication of new cases.

One death for the 24 hours ending this morning at 10 o'clock.

S. SNOWDEN, Sec'ry.

About one o'clock this morning, the citizens of this town were alarmed with the cry of fire, which proved to be in a small wooden house, near the corner of Duke and Union-streets. Owing to the deserted state of the town, and the timidity of those who remained, such feeble exertions were made to quench the flames, that they were not got under until seven houses were completely destroyed. It is worthy of remark that the *blacks* were particularly active on this occasion, and that to their exertions is principally owing the preservation of the whole square.

BALTIMORE, September 22.

The Louisville paper of the 25th ult. contains the following information:—"An expedition is expected to leave this place shortly under the direction of capt. William Clarke and Mr. Lewis, (private secretary to the president) to proceed through the immense wilderness of Louisiana to the Western or Pacific ocean.—The particular objects of this undertaking are at present matters of conjecture only; but we have good reason to believe that our government intend to encourage settlements and establish sea ports on the coast of the Pacific ocean, which would not only facilitate our whaling and sealing voyages, but enable our enterprizing merchants to carry on a more direct and rapid trade with China and the East-Indies."

September 24.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"The commerce of France has remonstrated with great energy against the arrete of the first consul, condemning all neutrals to confiscation who cannot prove that their cargoes are not of the growth, produce, or manufacture of England. It prefages bankruptcies to an enormous extent, if this arrete is car-

tied into effect. The chamber of commerce of Paris, in concert with thoſe of the principal cities of France, has reſolved to ſend a deputation of three of its moſt diſtinguiſhed members to Buonaparte at Bruſſels, to ſolicit a repeal of this arrete. Citizen Du Pont de Nemours has been appointed chief of the deputation."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Alexandria to his friend in Philadelphia:

"Whether the fever which now prevails in our city is the yellow fever or not, is as uncertain as it is immaterial, as very few of thoſe who are ſeized with it eſcape death.

"It commenced on the ſquare ſouthward of Prince-ſtreet, and eaſtward of Water-ſtreet. The diſeaſe was ſuppoſed by many to have originated from a brick kiln on the ſouth end of the ſquare. The kiln was covered with putrid oyſters, ſeveral craft loads of which had been bought by the brick-makers for the purpoſe of making lime of the ſhells. During the burning of the kiln the wind blew from the ſouth and was extremely offenſive. All thoſe who were firſt attacked, reſided on that part of the ſquare which lies immediately northward of the kiln."

An official letter received from London, by the late arrivals, ſtates, that none of the ports of Holland or France had been declared in a ſtate of blockade. The commerce of thoſe places is therefore free for neutral ſhips. The Elbe and Weſer are ſtill under blockade.

Accounts from Rotterdam, to the 6th Auguſt, ſtate that little buſineſs is tranſacted in colonial produce, the holders being averſe to ſell; gin had advanced a little. [*Boſton Gaz.*]

A treaty of offenſive and defenſive alliance has been concluded between the French, Dutch, and Italian republics, and ratified by the chief conſul at Bruſſels.—The king of Spain has been invited to accede to it.

Annapolis, September 29.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

THE period is approaching when you will be called on to exerciſe a moſt important right, that of electing, by your ſuffrages, delegates to repreſent you in the general aſſembly of the ſtate. It is at all times a duty indiſpenſably incumbent on every good citizen to be cautious and circumſpect in the choice of his repreſentatives; it will be peculiarly ſo at the enſuing election, as great and important changes are contemplated, not only in the conſtitution and form of government, but in the laws and fundamental regulations of the ſtate.

The general aſſembly, at their laſt ſeſſion, paſſed an act to alter, change and aboliſh, ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to the eſtabliſhing a general court and court of appeals. If this act ſhall be confirmed by the legiſlature at the next ſeſſion, it will become a part of the conſtitution, and afterwards it can only be altered or repealed in the manner preſcribed by that inſtrument, by the concurrence of two ſucceſſive legiſlatures. Under a ſolemn conviction of the miſchiefs and inconveniencies which will be experienced by you in the event of the adoption of this change, I am induced to offer my ſentiments for the cool and diſpaſſionate conſideration of my fellow-citizens. I have no motive in thus addreſſing you, but that which proceeds from a deſire to contribute to the general welfare of the community, which I conſider as inſeparably connected with the preſervation of an upright and independent judiciary. The preſent judiciary ſyſtem as eſtabliſhed in this ſtate, appears to me to be well calculated to inſure and perpetuate an impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and to be the beſt and moſt eligible plan which the wiſdom of man, in the preſent circumſtances of the ſtate, can deviſe.

By the act of the laſt ſeſſion, it is propoſed to aboliſh the general court, and to confine the trial of all matters of fact to the county courts. I have ever conſidered the trial of matters of fact in the general court, where juries are ſelected from the ſtate at large, as a great ſecurity to the lives, liberty and property, of the people. If the inеſtimable trial by jury deſerves to be preferred above all others, it is certainly deſirable to enjoy it in its utmoſt purity. It is deſirable, that in the trial of right, every obſtacle to a thorough inveſtigation of truth ſhould be removed. Jurors ſhould be indifferent; there ought to be no ſuſpicion of bias or partiality among them: in ſhort, they ought to be *above all exception*. The trial by jury in the general court combines all theſe advantages. The jurors are, in general, ſtrangers to the parties intereſted, and therefore muſt be preſumed to be impartial and indifferent.

If all trials of fact ſhould be confined to the county courts, the advantages which have been mentioned, and which are eſſential in order to a fair and impartial trial, are not to be expected. Rational and candid men muſt admit, that jurors coming from the neighbourhood of the parties concerned will be apt to intermix their prejudices and partialities in trials between their neighbours and acquaintances. Thoſe who have been in the habit of attending our courts muſt have witneſſed innumerable inſtances which prove the juſtice of theſe remarks. The frailty of human nature is ſuch, that in trials in the counties, where the jury may be compoſed of men who reſide in the vicinity of the parties litigant, and who may have frequently heard the diſpute diſcuſſed in private circles, it is not to be expected that they will always be free from thoſe prejudices and partialities which are too apt to intrude imperceptibly on the mind.

Another deſideratum is, that the contending parties, after their cauſes have been decided, ſhould be ſatisfied that there has been a thorough inveſtigation of the truth; that a full and fair trial has been had; and that a juſt and proper deciſion has been made between them. A conviction that ſuch has been the reſult, attaches them to the government, and inſpires a confidence in the conſtituted authorities. To inſure this ſtate of things, all ſuſpicion of partiality muſt be removed. Trials in the general court muſt have a tendency to produce this effect. It cannot be expected, for the reaſons aſſigned, from deciſions in the county courts.

Other advantages attending trials in the general court obviouſly preſent themſelves. The judges being few in number, and ſelected from the moſt able of thoſe who are learned in the law, muſt be men of the firſt ability and integrity; and the ſuitors can always have a choice of able and experienced counſel, who are not always to be found at the county courts. In the trial of an intricate cauſe, many points may exiſt which may not occur to young practitioners, whatever may be their talents; and if omitted to be made, a deciſion contrary to law may take place, and the property in diſpute be irretrievably loſt. There is no appeal from the verdict of a jury, and if the cauſe ſhould be removed by writ of error, the judges in the ſuperior court cannot travel out of the record, but will be confined, in their deciſion, to the points which appear to have been made in the court below.

The general court has been the ſeminary which has reared the ableſt lawyers and ſtateſmen who have ever adorned the ſtate. It muſt tend greatly to the advantage of any community to have a choice of men of talents and eminence to whom they can confide the arduous affairs of government. They are not only uſeful, but abſolutely neceſſary, in all countries. Since we became an independent nation, and eſtabliſhed the general government, no well informed man will ſay, that there has not been a ſcarcity of ſuch characters. There is a neceſſity for augmenting the number, and that neceſſity muſt continue to increaſe from the nature and ſtructure of our general and ſtate governments. If you aboliſh the general court, you deſtroy an eſtabliſhment, which, more than any other, has excited our young men to eminence and literary acquirements. Among the many advantages growing out of the general court, I do not conſider as the leaſt, the improvements in ſociety which are attained by the regular periodical meetings of a number of reſpectable characters from all the different counties of the ſtate. Theſe meetings afford an opportunity for a free communication of ſentiments and opinions on all the various ſubjects which may affect the intereſts of the people, whether public or private.

The preſent ſyſtem certainly has the ſanction of experience. It has exiſted, with a ſhort interruption, for more than a century. In the year 1766, a law was paſſed for the trial of all matters of fact in the counties where they aroſe. It was limitted in its duration to three years, and after a trial of its merits, it was ſuffered to expire without even an effort, (as I am informed,) to revive it. It would be prudent in us to profit by experience, and to refuſe to aboliſh a ſyſtem, which, for more than a hundred years, has protected us in the full enjoyment of all our rights and privileges, and introduce in its ſtead that which is projected, and from which thoſe beneficial effects cannot rationally be expected.

To theſe objections to the propoſed alteration of the conſtitution, another may be added, which, of itſelf, ought to defeat the meaſure. With me it is inſuperable. By the conſtitution, as now eſtabliſhed, it is wiſely provided, that the judges of the ſuperior courts ſhall hold their commiſſions *during good behaviour*. By the propoſed alteration, if it ſhould be confirmed, the tenure during good behaviour will be deſtroyed. This conſtruction has been denied by ſome, but it is admitted by all to be at leaſt doubtful. To admit that it depends on *conſtruction*, would be ſufficient for my purpoſe, if I was not convinced that it will be annihilated by the propoſed alteration. Becauſe, as long as it ſhall depend upon conſtruction, our ſituation will be as deplorable as if it was admitted to be *during pleaſure*. Every man will maintain his own conſtruction, and the legiſlature will adopt that which ſhall be moſt favourable to the views and opinions of the predominant party. Thus the judges of the court of appeals would be liable to be removed at the will of the legiſlature. It is preſumed that it was not even intended that the diſtrict judges ſhould hold their commiſſions during good behaviour. The tenure during good behaviour ought not to be left to depend upon *conſtruction*, it ſhould be provided and eſtabliſhed by a diſtinct article.

I affirm that the tenure during good behaviour will be deſtroyed by the propoſed alteration, if adopted. In juſtice to the friends of the bill, I muſt admit that I do not believe that it was their intention to deſtroy it; but that it will be deſtroyed I cannot entertain a doubt. By the 4th ſection of the propoſed act it is declared, "that all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, be, and are hereby declared to be, repealed and aboliſhed on the confirmation hereof." When the words of a law are clear and explicit, it is unneceſſary to reſort to the rules of conſtruction to form a correct judgment. It muſt be evident to every man of common ſenſe, that, by this ſection, every part of the conſtitution which relates *to the court of appeals*, or *the general court*, or *to the judges thereof*, or that is *contrary to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of the propoſed act*, is aboliſhed. It cannot, it will not be contended, that the ſection in the conſtitution, as now eſtabliſhed, which provides that the judges of the court of appeals and of the general court ſhall hold their commiſſions during good behaviour, *does not relate to the judges*. If it does relate to the judges, it is expreſsly aboliſhed. If the 4th ſection of the act propoſed had provided, "that every thing in the conſtitution, as now eſtabliſhed, which relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, or to the judges thereof, *and* which is contrary to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, ſhall be aboliſhed," then it would have been doubtful whether the tenure during good behaviour would be deſtroyed. The queſtion of the tenure would then have depended on the conſtruction of the words "contrary to, or inconſiſtent with." But as the ſection now ſtands, every thing which relates to thoſe courts, or to the judges thereof, as well as every thing which is contrary to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of the act, is repealed and aboliſhed.

The tenure during good behaviour, in all well regulated governments, is deemed eſſential to the independence of the judiciary. It is conceived to be unneceſſary to advance arguments in ſupport of a principle ſo univerſally admitted. The people of Maryland have emphatically expreſſed their ſenſe on the ſubject. In the declaration of rights, they have declared, "that the independency and uprightneſs of judges are eſſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and a great ſecurity to the rights and liberties of the people; *wherefore* the chancellor, and all judges, ought to hold commiſſions during good behaviour." The people of America have, in the moſt ſolemn manner, as often as the queſtion has been ſubmitted to their conſideration, expreſſed their approbation of the utility and neceſſity of the proviſion, that judges ought to hold their commiſſions during good behaviour. In THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, which releaſed them from the yoke of Great Britain, and ranked them among the nations of the earth, this ſentiment is declared. In that ſolemn act it is enumerated, as one among the many complaints which the American people made againſt the King, that "he has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices." Again, in the conſtitution of the general government, it is provided that "the judges both of the ſuperior and inferior courts ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour." I will only add, that I hope and truſt that the ſame ſentiment will prevail in the United States until time ſhall be no more.

It may be objected to the propoſed ſyſtem, that it will be much more expenſive than the preſent. Although in the forming a complete judiciary ſyſtem, the difference of a few pounds ought not to have weight, yet in a republican government a neceſſary attention to economy ought not to be diſregarded. The ſyſtem propoſed ought evidently to be entitled to a preference to juſtify ſuch an increaſe of expence. The annual ſalaries of the judges, allowing to the judges of the court of appeals the ſame ſalaries which are now allowed to the judges of the general court, and to the diſtrict judges the ſame ſalaries which they now receive, will exceed the preſent ſalaries fifteen hundred dollars annually. Excluſive of this expence, the increaſe of the county charges muſt be very great. In many counties, at this time, they are thought to be very high; but what will be their increaſe if all the buſineſs which is now tranſacted in the general court ſhall be done in the county courts? It may be remarked, that this is the only direct tax which the people now pay, and it muſt be diſcharged in money, or by labour in repairing the public roads.

Another objection occurs. The propoſed alteration, if adopted, will place the debtors of the ſtate too much within the power of the creditors. In almoſt all communities, the former claſs of people are the moſt numerous, and in that claſs there are always to be found many who are among the moſt uſeful. The delays which are now authoriſed by our courts are as frequently as beneficial to the creditor as they are advantageous to the debtor. Many debts have been ſecured to the creditor by writs of error, which without them, would have been loſt; and by the ſame proceſs many worthy and reſpectable families have been ſaved from ruin.

It has been objected by ſome to the preſent ſyſtem that the trial of ſuits in the general court is protracted, and that the attendance of jurors and witneſſes from the diſtant counties is inconvenient and burthenſome. To this it may be replied, that with reſpect to jurors, there never has been a complaint that the attendance at the general court is conſidered a grievance or burthenſome. On the contrary, it is a fact well known, that proper characters may always be found who are not only willing, but anxious to attend. It muſt be admitted, that there are inſtances where it may bear hard on witneſſes of a particular deſcription, ſuch as the aged and infirm, or thoſe who are obliged to labour for a livelihood. But it may be aſked, Will theſe inconveniencies be removed by the propoſed alteration? I anſwer confidently that they will not. Will the buſineſs of the court be tranſacted with more ability and diſpatch by the diſtrict judges than by the judges of the general court? Let thoſe determine, who, from their long acquaintance with the proceedings of our courts, are beſt able to judge correctly. Will it not be equally inconvenient to the aged and infirm to attend one court as the other? And will not the inconvenience to the bouring part of the community be the ſame, as they will be more frequently called on to obey a ſummons from one county to another? A few judicious regulations, in modification of the preſent ſyſtem, would effect more towards removing the inconvenien

complained of, than can, with reason, be expected from the proposed plan.

Another subject of moment to be discussed before the legislature at their next meeting, will be a proposition to remove the seat of government from the city of Annapolis to the city of Baltimore.

It cannot be seriously expected that a measure so unnecessary and impolitic, and at the same time so flagrantly unjust, will be adopted by the representatives of the people of this state. I am so fully persuaded that the attempt of a few interested individuals will be discountenanced by the legislature, that I shall make but few remarks on the subject.

Annapolis has been the seat of government of Maryland for more than a century; and if it is not permanently fixed at Annapolis, it is because no confidence can be placed in the plighted faith of government.

By the declaration of rights it is provided, "that a place for the meeting of the legislature ought to be fixed, the most convenient to the members thereof, and to the depository of the public records, and the legislature ought not to be convened or held at any other place but from evident necessity." By the 61st section of the form of government, Annapolis was *the place fixed* on for the meeting of the legislature; and this solemn act of the government has been acquiesced in from the time when we became an independent state to the present day. I will now ask every honest candid man, What is the plain and obvious meaning and intention of the section of the declaration of rights above recited? Confine it with the 61st section of the form of government, and the acquiescence under it, and do we feel the force of the impression, that every proprietor of real property in the city of Annapolis has the faith of the government solemnly pledged, that the legislature shall not be convened or held at any other place but *from evident necessity?* It may be said, that the legislature must be the judges of that necessity. Granted. They must exercise a discretion, but not an arbitrary discretion. They are bound to give a just construction of that article of the declaration of rights; and in doing this, they must concur in the opinion, that the seat of government ought not to be removed from the city of Annapolis, unless it shall happen to be in possession of an enemy at war with the United States; or, unless it shall be afflicted with some dreadful calamity, such as the yellow fever; or, unless there shall exist some *evident necessity* equally urgent, which may render the meeting of the legislature at some other place unavoidably necessary.

The public buildings necessary for the accommodation of the legislature, for the use of the governor and council, and to contain the public offices and records, have already been erected in Annapolis at the public expence. It is computed that these buildings could not now be erected in Baltimore for less than two hundred thousand dollars. Why should the people of this state be taxed to the amount of this enormous sum for the purpose of erecting public buildings in Baltimore, when they are already prepared in the city of Annapolis? A place more central, more healthful, and better calculated for the meeting of deliberative bodies, than a large, populous and commercial city, which is more likely to be subject to tumult and disorder, and in which an undue influence might prevail.

From a confidence in the faith of government, which ought to be inviolably preserved, many persons have made purchases of real property in Annapolis, which will become of little value if the seat of government shall be removed. Some have expended the profits of many years labour and industry; others the hard earnings of their whole lives; and every proprietor must suffer in a greater or less degree if the legislature shall pass so unwarrantable an act. Can the shadow of an argument be advanced to shew the propriety of such a measure? Why should the people of Annapolis be sacrificed to gratify the caprice and cupidity of a few interested individuals in the city of Baltimore?

I rely with confidence on the prudence and sound discretion of my fellow-citizens, and that they will unite in advocating the election of those candidates for the legislature who will be firm in their opposition to measures so unnecessary, impolitic, and injurious to their welfare.

A FARMER.

Prince-George's county,
September 18, 1803.

THEATRE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

This Evening, Shakespeare's Historical Play of The First Part of HENRY THE IVth. or The Humours of Sir John Falstaff, with the Farce of FORTUNE'S FROLIC: or, The True Use of Riches.—For the benefit of Mr. WARREN.

In CHANCERY, September 26, 1803.

ORDERED, That the sale made by NICHOLAS BROWNE, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Jackson, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 22d day of November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of November next.

The report states, that part of lot No. 11, in the city of Annapolis, containing about half an acre, with the improvements thereon, subject to dower, sold for 10 dollars, or £.1 13 1.

True copy,

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

The subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 24th of October next, at the late dwelling of JOSEPH FOREMAN, deceased, on the north side of Severn, near Magothy river,

PART of his personal estate, consisting of a negro woman, some sheep, cattle, and hogs, also a quantity of corn, bacon, a bed and furniture, also some household furniture, and a cart with gears. The property will be sold for ready cash.

ANNE FOREMAN, Executrix.

September 27, 1803. 16 1 7 6

The subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, agreeably to an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, on MONDAY, the 24th of October next,

A PART of the personal estate of Charles Stewart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Hogs and Cattle, three of the cattle are now excellent beef, and fit for killing, also four work oxen, and a cart with gears, and some farming utensils, also a desk and book-case, and other articles too tedious to mention, all which property will be sold for ready cash.

MARY STEWART, Administratrix.

September 27, 1803. 1 3 7 6

Will be SOLD, for CASH, on Saturday the 1st of October, at 8 o'clock in the morning,

ALL the personal property of HERBERT COTTON, deceased, consisting of one horse, saddle and bridle, two silver watches, and wearing apparel.

JOHN YOUNG, Administrator.

September 26, 1803. 1 X 1 7 6

AGUE AND FEVER.

PERSONS afflicted with this disease are respectfully informed, that a certain, safe, and expeditious cure for the same is to obtained by the application of *Herbert's air pump vapour bath*, which has in several instances relieved persons afflicted with this disease in *twenty-four hours*.

The *air pump vapour bath* is an efficacious remedy in gout, rheumatism, palsy, contractions, enlargements of joints, cutaneous, almost all chronic, and many acute diseases.

Complaints, particularly incident to females, which too generally baffle the remedies hitherto applied, and to which they frequently fall victims in the prime of life, are readily and effectually removed by the application of this machine.

Persons desirous of further information respecting the nature and effects of the *air pump vapour bath*, will please to apply to the proprietor, No. 3, East-street, Baltimore.

N. B. All applications by letter must be *post paid*. Terms may be known by applying to Mr. Green.

TAVERN CONTINUED.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has rented that well known stand as a tavern, within the city of Annapolis, near the town gate, at present in possession of Mr. GOTLIEB J. GRAMMER, (the sign of Mount Vernon) to take possession of the same the thirteenth day of next month, where he means to continue the tavern line, and will then put up the sign of General Washington. It is his intention to furnish good accommodations, to provide the best liquors, and to keep good servants, being determined to use every effort to give general satisfaction, and hopes to gain the patronage of a generous public, and a continuance of favours from his former friends, to whom he returns his sincere thanks for their kind services to him while living at the Spinning Wheel.

☞ He also means to carry on, at the same place, the turner and wheelwright's business in all its various branches, and will be thankful for all orders sent him in that line.

JAMES ROYSTON.

September 24, 1803.

WAS dropped between the 26th and 28th of September, a Morocco leather POCKET BOOK, containing notes, accounts and receipts to a considerable amount, together with the marriage certificate of Euphemia Welsh, &c. Any person returning the same will be politely rewarded by the Printer, or by the subscriber in the city of Annapolis.

A. WELSH.

September 28, 1803.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JONATHAN BEARD.

I HEREBY certify, that JOHN MACCUBBIN, living in Broad Neck, on the north side of Severn river, brought before me, as a trespassing stray, a small black STEER, supposed to be two years old last spring, marked with a crop in each ear.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

The owner of the above stray is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JOHN MACCUBBIN.

September 20, 1803.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to release him from debts that he is unable to pay.

THOMAS T. GREENFIELD.

Charles county, September 8, 1803. 3

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber being appointed trustee, by the honorable The Chancellor of Maryland, to sell the real estate of NAYLOR DAVIS, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will OFFER for SALE, to the highest bidder, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of October next, on the premises, the following lands, belonging to the estate of the deceased, viz.

PART of a tract of land called FORREST, part of the FOREST of SHERWOOD, and part of COOL-SPRING TRACT, containing in the whole about one hundred and eighty acres of land. This land lies within a few miles of Magruder's Ferry, in Prince-George's county aforesaid, and will be sold together, or in lots, as may be most convenient to the purchaser or purchasers.

The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers of any part, or the whole, to give bond to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale; and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and the receipt of the whole purchase money, the trustee, by a good deed, will convey to the purchaser or purchasers thereof all the right of the said Naylor Davis to the above lands. The creditors of the said Naylor Davis are hereby requested to exhibit their claims to the chancellor, with the vouchers thereof, within three months from the day of sale.

TRUEMAN TYLER, Trustee.

September 21, 1803. 2

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber OFFERS for SALE the following tracts of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 474 acres, in Allegany county, and State of Maryland, known on the general plot of that part of the county westward of Fort Cumberland by the name of SHAWNEY WAR, it lies in the fork of the river Little Crossing, it is very rich, well watered, and abounds with a variety of large and valuable timber; the south branch of the Little Crossing, which is a bold never failing stream, runs through part of it. Also four 50 acre lots in said county, the following numbers, 4034, 3127, 226 and 80. One tract of 1000 acres, in Greenbrier county, and State of Virginia; this tract lies on the north of Greenbrier river, not far from the dwelling of major James Grimes, is rich, well watered, and abounds with a great variety of timber, a great proportion of which is sugar tree, walnut and chesnut. Also a tract of 500 acres, in Botetourt county, and State of Virginia, on the north fork of Jennings's creek.

The above lands will be sold low, and on accommodating terms, and if not disposed of at private sale prior to the 15th day of next November, the whole will on that day be offered at public auction, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis. Those who may be disposed to purchase are requested to apply to Mr. William Alexander, who will shew the title papers and make known the terms, or to the subscriber, living at West river.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

September 19, 1803. 2

THOMAS SHAW,

At his store in Church-street,

OFFERS for SALE, on reasonable terms,

The following articles,

LOOKING glasses in gilt, marble and mahogany frames, dressing glasses, with boxes & drawers, pocket do. prints of Washington, Jefferson and the Washington family, japanned dressing boxes, sugar canisters, plate warmers, knife, bread and snuffer trays, chamber and portable lamps, entry do. plated and brass candlesticks, one handsome plated coffee urn, one tea do. one pair cut glass gerandoles, mahogany knife boxes, do. portable writing desks, satin wood and yew tree caddies, silver caddy shells, mahogany and leather backgammon tables, a few gold watches, watch keys and seals, tin plate buckets, japanned spittoons, andirons, shovels and tongs, bellows, cinder sifters, chaffing dishes, ladles, skimmers, flesh forks, skewers, gridirons, dust pans, shot belts, powder flasks, pearl sleeve buttons, black knee buckles, scissors, needles, pins, court plaister, ivory and horn combs, tooth brushes, violin strings and pegs, bodkins, tambour needle cases, fifes, writing and letter paper, copy books, quills, wafers, ink-powder, slates, Reeve's boxes water colours, lead pencils, camel's hair do. colour tyles, square black crayons, round do. glazed, scrubbing, sweeping dusting, cloaths, head, shoe and hearth brushes, girth webb, sash line, bed cords, curtain rings, commode handles, door, drawer, desk, cupboard and trunk locks, wood saws, compass and key hole do. bolts, hinges, nails, screws, tacks, brads, &c. cloak pins, pendant rings, sash pulleys, fifing handles, cork screws, boot hooks, bed screws, carpenter's rules and compasses, brass nails, fish skin, sand paper, fore planes, jack do. smoothing and beal do. whiting, white lead, sweet oil, bitters, snuff, tumblers, decanters, wine glasses, goblets, salts, claret glasses, ale and jelly do. Havanna segars, pepper, allspice, nutmegs, mace, pearl barley, rice, chocolate, tea, sugar, brandy, spirits, gin, rum, and whiskey. 2

Annapolis, September 20, 1803.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the legislature, at their next session, to pass a law to annul my marriage with ANNE BRAY, my wife, for reasons which will be then made known. 3

September 12, 1803. JOSEPH BRAY.

In CHANCERY, September 14, 1803.

Dorsey Jacob,
vs.
Bartholomew Lynch, or his legal representative.

THE object of the bill filed is to foreclose a mortgage, executed on the seventh day of May, seventeen hundred and sixty-three, by Bartholomew Lynch, conveying to Upton Scott a tract or parcel of land called LAWYER'S RANGE, containing one hundred acres, to save the payment of fifty-three pounds current money, and the expence of recording the mortgage deed, Upton Scott conveyed his interest in the mortgage to the complainant, Dorsey Jacob, by deed, dated the third day of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven; the bill states, that the mortgagor hath removed to places unknown out of this state, and it cannot be ascertained whether such mortgagor is dead or alive, or if dead who are the legal representative of such person, or whether he hath left any; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted thrice in the Maryland Gazette before the 7th day of October next, to the intent that the above named Bartholomew Lynch, or his legal representatives, if any there be, may have notice of the present application, and of the object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 2d Tuesday of January next, to shew cause (if any they have) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
3 X Reg. Cur. Can.

MRS. KEETS'S
BOARDING SCHOOL.

ON Monday the first of August the young ladies of Mrs. Keets's boarding school, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, were examined in reading, English grammar, French, arithmetic, and geography. Each young lady produced a specimen of her writing, with questions and solutions, in different and difficult rules of arithmetic. They read with a degree of animation which surprised and pleased the company, and equally evinced the attention of the teachers and their own application.

There was a number of persons present, all of whom professed themselves highly gratified by their prompt and accurate answers to the numerous questions proposed in English grammar and the French language. They concluded with a perfect explanation of the geography of North-America, particularly of the United States.

We, whose names are undersigned, were witnesses of the pleasing and animating scene, and declare that the utmost merit is equally due to Mrs. Keets, Mr. Pairo, and the young ladies.

JAMES KENT,
JOHN DAMES,
PERRY E. NOEL,
JOHN HACKETT.

Centreville, August 12, 1803.

Mrs. Keets and Mr. Pairo respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and the public in general, that they will open a BOARDING SCHOOL in that city on Monday the 2d of January, 1804, provided twenty-five ladies, as boarders, can be procured by subscription, previous to the 20th of October next.

Mrs. Keets will teach reading, writing, the English grammar, and needle work. Mr. Pairo will teach the French language, (Latin and German if required) arithmetic, geography, astronomy, use of the globes, and music.

If the above testimony of Mrs. Keets's and Mr. Pairo's abilities should not be considered as a sufficent recommendation, Mrs. Keets can produce a number of recommendatory letters from the parents and guardians of those young ladies she has had under her care as vouchers of her strict attention to the morals, improvement, and acccommodation of her pupils.

Mr. Pairo can also produce testimonials of his character and abilities; he is a German gentleman, educated at one of the principal universities in that country; he is of French extraction, and has resided a considerable time in Paris, which circumstance enables him to understand and speak the French language as his mother tongue; he has been in the habit of teaching eight years, and from the satisfaction he has already given, flatters himself that he shall be deemed worthy the encouragement of the public.

Application may be made to Mr. Neth and capt. Thomas, Annapolis, or Mrs. Keets, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. 4

WE intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass a law empowering us to sell the real estate of the late Mr. John Brown, of Prince-George's county, or as much thereof as will pay his debts.

AGNES BROWN,
JOHN H. BROWN.
3 Prince-George's county, September 1, 1803.

NOTICE.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade, and otherwise, I am under the disagreeable necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

BENJAMIN S. SMOOT.
August 15, 1803.

TAVERN CONTINUED.

THE subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by capt. WEST, and opened a TAVERN. He solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public in general, and assures them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

JAMES MATTISON.

Wanted immediately, a good cook and waiter, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply as above.
September 14, 1803. 3

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH TAIT hath eloped from my bed and board for upwards of three years, and is doing me great injury, by bringing suits at law in my name, the costs of which I am unjustly called upon to pay, therefore to put a stop to any further use of my name by the said Elizabeth Tait, I hereby forewarn any officer or officers to issue or execute any precept or instrument of writing for her in my name, on any pretence whatever, as I am determined to take every lawful step against such persons.

I likewise forewarn all persons from dealing with her, or crediting her in my name, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, nor be answerable for any of her proceedings, from the date hereof.

JAMES TAIT.

Prince-George's county, September 7, 1803. 3 X

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained, from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES STEWART, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

MARY STEWART, Administratrix.
September 7, 1803. X

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

A JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of not less than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next; heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 26th a colt's purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 27th a subscription purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; heats three miles each. 5

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Pig-Point, on Saturday the 1st day of October next, on a long credit, if not sold before at private sale, of which due notice will be given,

BETWEEN five and six hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of a tract called WRIGHTON, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best fisheries, and adjoining to Pig-Point, where is commonly inspected from 500 to 1000 hhds of tobacco annually, a warehouse among the first in reputation on the river; there are on this tract of land a comfortable dwelling-house, out houses, &c. with an orchard. For further particulars apply to the vestry, or any one of them. To accommodate purchasers the above land if necessary will be laid off in two or more lots.

By order of the vestry,
WILLIAM H. HALL, Register.
Herring Creek, August 9, 1803. 6X

FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803. 10

JOHN HYDE,
TANNER and CURRIER,
ANNAPOLIS.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent soal and upper leather, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in Baltimore. He will give cash, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above businesses. 6

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, August 17, 1803.
C. MILLS.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osnabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril. 4

In CHANCERY, September 6, 1803.

Cornelia Lansdale, executrix of Thomas Lansdale,
vs.
Osborn Sprigg, Corbin Sprigg, Thomas Sprigg, William Sprigg, and others, heirs of Joseph Sprigg, and the heirs of William Lansdale.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Saint-Mary's county, for the payment of the debts of William Lansdale, deceased; the bill states, that the said real estate was sold by Joseph Sprigg to the said William Lansdale, that the purchase money hath been paid, and that the said Joseph Sprigg hath departed this life without having conveyed the said land, and that the said Osborn, Corbin, Thomas, and William Sprigg reside out of the State of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the last day of the present month, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the last Tuesday of January next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
X Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of capt. JOHN BATTEE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested, that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

LUCY BATTEE, Executrix.
September 7, 1803. 4

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the solicitation of a number of my friends, I respectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of a sheriff of this county, and to assure you, should I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion shall be made to give general satisfaction, and to prove myself worthy of your confidence and support.

As it is my wish to avoid egotism, and as few tasks can be imposed on a man more disagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiast, I shall therefore forbear making any farther professions on the score of abilities, than to observe, that I have acted for sometime past as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Esquire, the present sheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myself, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

16X ROBERT WELCH, of BEN.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE,
Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crest, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803. 11

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in the city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON now in possession of the premises, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Annapolis, May 17, 1802. X

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.